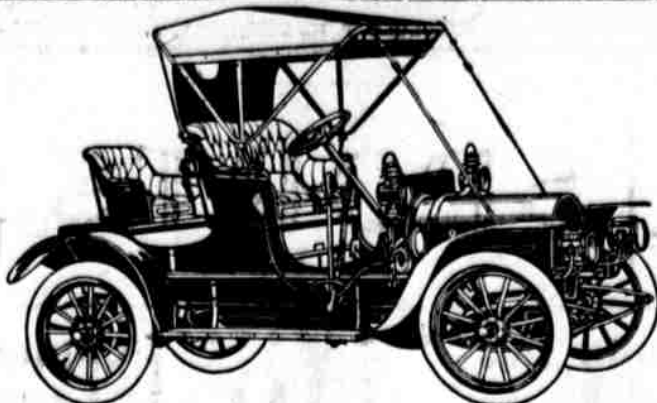


The FRANKLIN

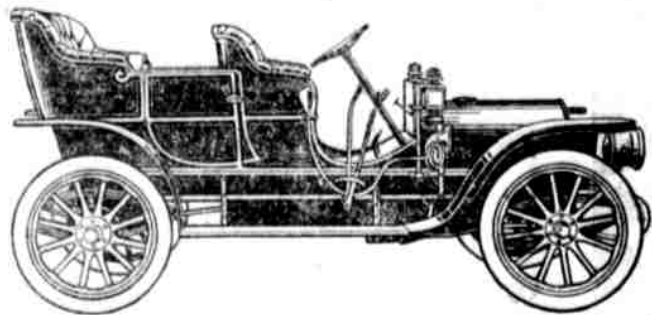
One of the Handsomest
Runabouts in Town



FRANKLIN "G" RUNABOUT, WITH HAMPER AND SINGLE OR DOUBLE RUMBLE SEAT.

AUTOMOBILE

This Car just received and on
exhibition at our Garage



FRANKLIN "D" TOURING CAR, THE GREATEST OF 5-PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES.

The Value of the Franklin

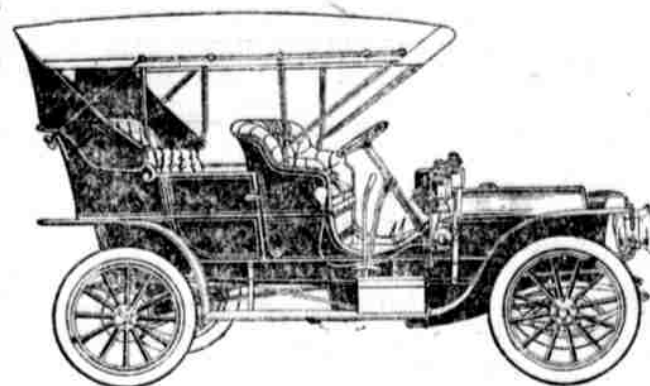
A New York dealer recently offered for sale 1,600 second-hand machines ranging from 20 to 50 horsepower. The automobile listed at the highest price was a 20 horsepower 1906 Franklin—a Type D. And he sold it.

Why do second-hand Franklins bring so much money?

Mainly because Franklins don't wear themselves out. They don't pound the roads like a heavy, half-spring machine. They don't shake themselves to pieces. They are not over-powered.

They have no water-cooling system. That saves weight and trouble. And the air-cooled engine gets more work out of the fuel. And there is the saving of tires.

The operating and depreciation cost of the average heavy 5-passenger, water-cooled machine is usually 50 per cent. more than that of the Franklin Type D—in some cases more.



FRANKLIN "D" TOURING CAR WITH TOP.

LIGHT WEIGHT AND EASY-RIDING QUALITIES
MAKE THIS CAR THE PEEF OF ANY.

Did anybody ever know a Franklin to wear out?

SEE THEM AT THE

Associated Garage, Merchant St.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON'S STORY OF "FARTHEST SOUTH" TRIP

SPLENDID WORK IN 'MIDST OF ICE

Cabled Report Sent to London Mail—Discoveries of New Mountain
Chains—Erebus Volcano Explored—Glacier Forty Miles
Wide—Pony in Crevasse—Southernly Gales.
Aurora Borealis to East

(From LIEUT. SHACKLETON to the
London Daily Mail)

HALF-MOON BAY, N. Z., Tuesday.
The Nimrod Antarctic Expedition left
the base of operations at Cape Royd,
King Edward VII. Land, on October
29, 1908.

The following took part in the final
expedition over the ice after leaving
the ship:

Lieutenant Adams, R. N. R., meteorologist.
Eric Marshall, surgeon and cartographer.

Mr. Frank Wild.
Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton.

The most southerly point reached
was latitude 88 deg. 23 min., longitude
east 162 deg. 14 min., a distance of 111
miles from the pole itself.

The journey was very difficult.
After crossing several mountains
we reached a plateau 10,000 feet
high. Several new mountain ranges
were discovered.

The distance traveled was 1798
statute miles and the time occupied
was 126 days.

Magnetic Pole Found
In all more than 100 new mountain
peaks were discovered. Most of the
equipment and the food supplies
proved very satisfactory. The Manchurian
ponies did as well as was expected.

We all felt the hardships of the
journey very severely.

Good zoological discoveries were
made and important sledge journeys
were undertaken west and north.

The South Magnetic Pole was
reached in latitude 72 deg. 25 min.,
longitude 154 deg.

Mr. J. K. Davis, first mate, Mr. A.
Forbes Mackay, assistant surgeon,
and Mr. Marston made northwesterly
sledge journeys lasting 122 days and

covering a distance of 1260 statute
miles. The winter was mild and the
lowest temperature they encountered
was 40 deg. below zero Fahr.

The geological results of the expedition
are as important as the zoological.

The Nimrod encountered heavy
pack ice.

Mount Erebus, the southernmost
volcano in the world (13,000 feet
high), was ascended for the first
time.

On March 5, 1908, Lieutenant Adams,
R. N. R. (geologist), Sir Philip
Brooklehurst (surveyor and map-
maker), Professor David, of Sydney
University, Mr. A. Forbes Mackay,
assistant surgeon, Mr. Eric Marshall,
surgeon and cartographer, and Mr.
Marston (a scientist of Adelaide) left
Cape Royd to ascend Mount Erebus,
the great Antarctic volcano.

Frost-Bitten
On the morning of March 7 they
climbed, with a sledge, to an altitude
of 5500 feet.

Carrying their equipment on their
backs they reached, on the night of
March 7, an altitude of 9500 feet.
The temperature was 59 degrees below
freezing point.

Then a violent blizzard raged for
thirty hours. Resuming the ascent
on March 9 they reached the old crater
of the volcano at an altitude of
over 11,000 feet. They explored the
crater, and unique fumaroles (smoke
holes) were found.

The old crater is chiefly filled with
large felspar crystals and pumice
and with sulphur.

Sir Philip Brooklehurst had both
feet badly frost-bitten, and one toe
was subsequently amputated.

Avast Crater
The summit was reached on March

10. The active crater is half a mile
in diameter and 800 feet deep. It
was ejecting vast volumes of steam
and sulphurous gas to a height of
2000 feet. Hypsometer readings were
taken at the summit simultaneously
with those from the base station at
Cape Royd. A geological collection
was made and photographs were taken.

Commencing the descent on the
same day—March 10—they glistened
by stages down 5000 feet, reaching
their sledge depot. They reached
Cape Royd on March 11, after the
Nimrod had left for New Zealand.

During a large part of the year
1908 we finished the building of a
hut and of stables for our Manchurian
ponies. Unfortunately we lost
in the beginning of March four ponies,
which died from eating sand.

Aurora Displays
Lieutenant Adams commenced in
March systematic meteorological ob-
servations, and studied with Professor
David the movement of the currents
of the upper atmosphere, indicated
by the swaying of the steam-
cloud on the summit of Mount Erebus.

From October onward to the
end of the expedition meteorological
records were kept by Mr. Jas. Murray
and Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Murray found abundant micro-
scopic life—rotifers (vegetable or-
ganisms) etc.—in the freshwater lakes
near Cape Royd. The rotifers were
of remarkable vitality, living for
years in the ice of the lakes. Experiments
proved that they can en-
dure very low and very high tempera-
tures and immersion in very saline
mixtures.

We found the ringed penguin at
Cape Royd. The chief vegetation was
large sheets of a fungus-like plant in
the lakes and many lichens, with a
few mosses. Seaweeds of two kinds
were abundant.

Mr. Marston made systematic re-
cords of all the appearances of aurora
displays. These were exceedingly
brilliant throughout the winter, ap-
pearing most frequently in the eastern
sky and seldom in the direction
of the magnetic pole.

The most striking form of the au-
rora was that of a parallel with draped
curtains extending across the
heavens, sometimes stationary, and
sometimes moving rapidly across the
sky.

Brilliance of the Sky

Racing cascades of luminescence
traversed the length of the heavens
with remarkable speed.

Observations on meteorological op-
tics and atmospheric electricity, with
chemical and physical studies in con-
nection with the freezing of the sea
surface and the numerous lakes in
the vicinity of Cape Royd, were made.
Detailed work was done on the mineral
occurrences and ice in all its
forms, full photographic records being
obtained. Mr. Raymond E. Priest-
ley, of Bristol, found much fungoid
in the peat-like bottoms of the lakes
on the land behind Cape Royd. He
also discovered a raised beach at an
altitude of 150 feet near Cape
Horne.

Mount Erebus was very active in
June, and on the 14th of that month
good moonlight photographs of the
eruption were obtained.

Professor David considers that
most of the Antarctic bergs are snow
bergs. Fossil radiolaria (microscopic
organisms) were found in the glacial
boulders at Cape Royd.

Mr. Priestley assisted Mr. Murray
in marine dredging throughout the
winter. He and Sir Philip Brookle-
hurst sank deep shafts in the lake
ice for biological and physical stud-
ies. Sir Philip Brooklehurst kept
the records of the marine current in-
dicator, and Mr. Mackay erected and
kept a tide-gauge. Mr. Armytage
was in charge of the ponies and as-
sisted the geologists.

Mr. Marshall obtained good re-
cords of natural history with a cine-
matograph.

Mr. Marston was engaged in paint-
ing landscapes and the aurora.

The weather was for a time mild,
with a lowest temperature of 72 de-
grees below freezing point.

We commenced sledging on August
12. Messrs. Armytage and David
and I went to examine the Great Ice
Barrier surface. We encountered
low temperatures of 89 degrees of
frost.

Returning to Cape Royd on Sep-
tember 19, Messrs. Adams, Joyce,
Marshall, Marston, Wild, and I left
again on September 22 to lay a de-
pot for the southern journey. We
returned on October 13, after plac-
ing a depot 124 statute miles south
of the Discovery's winter quarters.

We experienced bad blizzards and

low temperatures, and were "held
up" for seven days. The lowest tem-
perature was 88 degrees of frost.

Motoring on the Ice
We found the Barrier surface im-
practicable for our motor-sledge, but
with the Arrol-Johnston motor did
much useful work over the sea-ice,
laying depots and covering distances
aggregating over four hundred miles,
in spite of temperatures varying from
4 to 60 degrees of frost.

The "Southern party"—Messrs.
Adams, Marshall, Wild, and I—with
four ponies and a supporting party
consisting of Sir Philip Brooklehurst,
Messrs. Joyce, Marston, Armytage,
and Priestley, left Cape Royd on Oc-
tober 29, 1908.

We left Hut Point on November 3
with ninety-one days' provisions. We
were "held up" on White Island on
November 5 for four days by a bliz-
zard. The supporting party returned
on November 7.

Owing to the bad light among the
ice crevasses Mr. Adams and a pony
were nearly lost.

On November 13 we reached the
depot laid out in September in lati-
tude 79 deg. 36 min., longitude 168
east.

We took on pony maize and provi-
sions previously left there, and com-
menced reducing our daily rations.

We travelled south along meridian
168 over a varying surface, high as-
trugi (ridges and mounds of snow),
alternating with soft snow. The ponies
often sank to their bellies.

In latitude 81 deg. 4 min. we shot
the pony "Chinaman," and made a
depot of oil, biscuit, and pony-meat.
The remainder of the pony-meat we
took on to eke out our daily rations.

Snow-Blind Ponies
On November 26 we reached the
Discovery expedition's southernmost
latitude. The surface was now ex-
tremely soft, with large undulations.
The ponies were attacked by snow-
blindness. On November 28 the
pony "Grist" was shot. We made a
depot in latitude 82 deg. 45 min., lon-
gitude 170 deg. On November 30
the pony "Quan" was shot.

Steering south and southeast, we
were now approaching a high range
of new mountains trending to the
southeast. On December 2 we found
the Barrier influenced by great pres-
sure and the ridges of snow and ice
turned into land.

We discovered a glacier 120 miles
long and approximately forty miles
wide running in a south and south-
westerly direction.

On December 5 we started to as-
cend the glacier, at latitude 83 deg.
32 min., longitude 172 deg.

The glacier was badly "crevassed"
as the result of huge pressure. On
December 6 the surface was so crev-
assed that it took a whole day to
light our way 600 yards.

On December 7 the pony "Socks,"
breaking through a snow-lid, disap-
peared in a crevasse of unknown
depth. The swingle-tree snapping,
we saved Mr. Wild and the sledge,
which was damaged.

The party was now hauling a
weight of 250 pounds per man.

Unknown Mountains
The clouds disappearing on Decem-
ber 8, we discovered new mountain
ranges trending south and southwest.

Moving up the glacier over treach-
erous snow covering crevasses, we
frequently fell through, and were
saved by our harness and pulled out
with an Alpine rope. The second
sledge was badly damaged by the
knife-edged crevasses.

Similar conditions obtained on our
way up the glacier from December 6
to December 18, when we reached an
altitude of 6800 feet.

In latitude 85 deg. 10 min. 3 sec.
we made a depot and left everything
there but our food, instruments, and
camp equipment, and reduced our
rations to twenty ounces per man
daily.

On December 26 we reached a plat-
eau after crossing icefalls at an alti-
tude of 9000 feet, thence gradually
rising in long ridges to 10,500 feet.

Finishing relay work, we discarded
our second sledge. There was a con-
stant southerly blizzard of wind and
drifting snow, with the temperature
ranging from 37 degrees to 70 de-
grees of frost. On December 27 we
lost sight of the new mountains.

Finding the party weakening from
the effects of the shortage of food,
the rarefied air, and the cold, I de-
cided to risk making a depot on the
plateau. On January 4 we proceed-
ed with one tent, utilizing the poles
of the second tent for guiding marks
for our return.

Union Jack Hoisted
The surface became soft and the
blizzard continued. For sixty hours,

during January 7, 8, and 9, the bliz-
zard raged, with 72 degrees of frost
and the wind blowing at seventy
miles an hour.

It was impossible to move. The
members of the party were frequen-
tly frost-bitten in their sleeping-bags.

On January 9 we left camp and
reached latitude 88 deg. 23 min., lon-
gitude 162 east. This is the most
southerly point ever reached.

Here we hoisted the Union Jack
presented to us by Her Majesty the
Queen.

No mountains were visible. We
saw now a plain stretching to the
south.

We returned to pick up our depot
on the plateau, guided by our out-
ward tracks, for the flags attached to
the tentpoles had been blown away.

Less violent blizzards, blowing at our
backs, helped us to travel twenty to
twenty-nine miles daily. We reached
the upper glacier depot on Janu-
ary 19.

The snow had been blown from
the glacier surface, leaving slippery
blue ice. The descent was slow work
in the heavy gale. The sledge was
lowered by stages by the Alpine rope.

Site of the Pole
On the morning of January 26 our
food was finished. It was slow go-
ing. Sixteen miles were covered in
a twenty-two hours' march. The
snow was two feet deep, concealing
crevasses.

We reached the lower glacier de-
pot in latitude 83 deg. 45 min. on
the afternoon of January 27. There
we obtained food, and, proceeding,
reached the "Grist depot" (named af-
ter the dead pony) on February 2.
There was no food remaining.

Wild was suffering from dysentery,
the effects of horse-meat. On Febru-
ary 4 the entire party was prostrate
with dysentery and unable to move.

The dysentery continued for eight
days but, helped by strong southerly
blizzards, we reached "Chinaman de-
pot" on February 12. Food had
again run out.

Blizzards continued, with 59 deg.
of frost. We discarded everything
except our camp outfit and geological
specimens, and on February 20 reach-
ed the next depot, all our food being
finished.

Helped by a southerly blizzard,
which was accompanied by 67 degrees
(Continued on Page 11)